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few have paid high dividends but the average has not been extraordinary. Again, too much emphasis is placed on the McKinley Act and its successors (page 288) in causing the substitution of cotton for wool, a change which progressed more rapidly before 1890 than after. Finally, in view of the apparent desire to discredit all protectionists, it is to be regretted that the vivid portrayals of personalities prominent in tariff manipulations, often-times in none too complimentary terms, have not been substantiated by references to the sources of information. The entire absence of footnotes seriously detracts from the scientific worth of the book.

The statement (page 329) that the tariff is "the most serious matter since the days of slavery" will not be universally accepted. On the contrary, there are good grounds for asserting that the tariff does not deserve the importance frequently attributed to it by supporters or opponents. The author's conclusion, however, that the most injurious effect of our tariff system has been, not the hardship to the poor nor the injustice to consumers in general, but the contamination of public morals by reason of the commercialism developed in Congress, deserves thoughtful consideration.

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Yen, H. L. *A Survey of Constitutional Development in China.* Pp. 136. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

This work is a scholarly treatise on the development of political ideas in China. It should have especial value to those students of political science and sociology who are anxious to know something about the evolution of Chinese political institutions and the principal basis of the Chinese political system. But for a person who desires to get a glimpse of the contemporary political situation in that far eastern country this monograph cannot be much relied upon, for it almost entirely deals with Chinese political philosophy. "Political Philosophy," the title of the first chapter is in fact the key to the book. This chapter, as the name indicates, is a systematic review of the political theories propounded by the leading philosophers of Cathay two thousand years ago. The second chapter deals with feudalism which was the prevailing form of government before and at the time of Confucius. This was in fact the political environment of Confucius, and the Confucian classics practically constitute the only reliable authority for the description of this political system. The third chapter bears the name of public law, but has reference to the Confucian moral code so far as it may be applied politically. This entire chapter is, therefore, a description of nothing but the political philosophy of Confucius. The fourth chapter is a very short one, dealing with the political situation after the time of Confucius. Only the last chapter comes down to modern times and deals with the movement for a constitution.

The main criticism of the work that can be made is that it should not bear the title, "A Survey of Constitutional Development in China." A far more appropriate title would be "The Political Philosophy of Confucius."

Moreover, the word "constitutional" in the present title is rather misleading. No Occidental reader will stretch his imagination so far as to consider the Confucian classics as the Chinese constitution.

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Yule, G. Udny. *An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics.* Pp. xiii, 376. Price, \$3.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1911.

The book is based upon the course of lectures given by the author during his tenure of the Newmarch Lectureship in Statistics at University College, London. As he explains in the preface, the material has been increased and a greater variety of illustrations has been introduced in order to render the work useful to other scientists "besides those interested in economic and vital statistics." This is a distinct service, because all careful scientific work to-day, in whatever field, places the greatest stress upon method, and this book represents the latest attempt to work out in logical order and related development the methods available for the discussion of statistical data upon which, as never before, our reasoning is being based in all the fields of scientific endeavor. No effort is made to cover the methods of collecting data or the history of statistics, although at the conclusion of the introductory chapter a number of references are cited for the use of the student who wishes more complete information on the history of the science. This plan of references at the end of each chapter enables the student to follow particular discussions in greater detail, and the exercises provided for each topic discussed, although frequently too difficult for the beginner in the science, furnish to the earnest student a means of testing his real understanding of the principles and methods presented. It is to be noted that all readings and discussions in statistics must meet the test of their effectiveness in preparing the student or the investigator to think in quantitative terms; to be cautious and discriminating in the use of statistical data; to analyze, interpret, and present the bewildering mass of recorded data in accurate and intelligible terms; and, finally, to discern the existence of regularities, establish the interrelations between groups of phenomena, and to make clear the relations of cause and effect.

The book is divided into three parts. The first is devoted to a discussion of the theory of attributes, which brings the student at once into a comparatively unfamiliar field. We do not question the logical appropriateness of leading up to the more familiar part of the theory by this discussion of attributes which puts special emphasis upon the consistency of data and tests of association but it is reasonably certain that many readers, especially beginners, will find these chapters too difficult to offer an effective introduction to the science of statistics. The second part deals with the theory of variables. The basis of this discussion is laid in a very comprehensive treatment of the frequency-distribution in which the author shows by concrete data and actual curves the various forms of frequency-distribution. He readily passes to a discussion of the need for quantitative definition of the